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(72) Inventors JOHN SIDNEY O'NEILL
CALVIN ERIC SILVERSTONE

(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORY ARTEFACTS

(71) We, UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, London, a British Authority, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:

The present invention relates to the production of refractory artefacts. In this specification, the term "refractory material" is used in a wide sense to define materials which may be obtained in a powdered form and then heat treated to produce a refractory artefact. As is conventional, the term includes ceramic materials and metals, but the term should also be understood to include glass insofar as glass powder is capable of being sintered by appropriate heat treatment. The term further includes silicon, which is converted to silicon nitride by heat treatment in a nitrogen atmosphere.

In the preparation of refractory articles by the conventional pressing and sintering techniques, it is difficult to form complex shapes. If machining is necessary to form the shape, the sintered artefact is often very hard whilst the green, i.e. unsintered, pressing is often too fragile. The pressing operation itself will only form relatively simple shapes.

The invention provides a method for the production of a refractory artefact comprising: providing a mix comprising a powder of a refractory material and one or more binders providing thermoplastic and setting properties, shaping said mix into a green artefact under conditions in which the said thermoplastic properties are provided by the or a said binder or binders, curing the shaped artefact to set the binder

or binders which provide(s) setting properties to form a cured artefact from the green artefact, further shaping the cured artefact by machining, subsequently heating the shaped artefact so as to volatilise the binder or binders, and subsequently heat treating the shaped artefact to form the refractory artefact.

The said refractory material may be a glass, such as petalite or a borosilicate or lithium alumino-silicate glass; a technical ceramic, such as porcelain or a lithium alumino-silicate ceramic; a pure oxide ceramic, such as alumina or zirconia; a carbide ceramic, such as tungsten or silicon carbide; or a metal such as silicon, nickel or stainless steel. The techniques of heat treatment to form dense artefacts from all these refractory materials are well known. The powder of the refractory material should be fine, e.g. less than 325 mesh B.S.S., to facilitate sintering.

The function of the thermoplastic binder is to give coherence to the green artefact and when this is in the form of a sheet, a measure of flexibility. It should also soften by the application of heat to permit the green artefact to be formed or re-formed as will hereinafter be explained in detail. Polyvinyl acetate is a suitable thermoplastic binder.

The function of the setting binder is to cure and be rigid at temperatures at which the thermoplastic binder is losing its strength, e.g. 100-200°C, so as to give a rigid cured artefact which will not deform during the sintering process and is a faithful reproduction of the green artefact. The cured artefact is machined as necessary, e.g. it may be sawn, drilled or milled, as though it were



a loaded resin and holes, slots, grooves or the like may readily be produced. A suitable setting binder is an acrylic resin, e.g. an acrylic-epoxy copolymer.

5 Desirably the thermoplastic binder will be an organic polymer and the setting binder will be thermosetting, but setting may be induced other than thermally, e.g. by a catalyst or radiation.

10 It is preferred to use a single material having both thermoplastic and thermosetting properties in place of the two separate binders above described and such a material is polyvinyl-butylal.

15 The binder or binders may need to be dissolved in a suitable solvent, e.g. methyl ethyl ketone, prior to mixing with the refractory material, and a plasticiser, e.g. dibutyl phthalate, may be desirable. Alternatively a high energy mixing process such as takes place in a 'Banbury' machine may be used, in which case solvents are not essential.

20 Sheets may be made by calendering or by roller coating or by a doctor blade technique on a suitable carrier, e.g. silicone-coated paper. In practising the doctor blade technique, the carrier is pulled under a trough containing the solvent based mix and the thickness of the deposited sheet, 30 e.g. 0.005" to 0.125", is adjusted by a doctor blade. The solvent is allowed to evaporate from the sheet which may then be removed from the carrier. If thicker sheets are required, additional coats may be applied to the sheet after it has been formed on the carrier.

35 If it is desired to provide either a reinforced or a porous refractory artefact this may be done. Thus in order to produce a reinforced artefact, reinforcing whiskers e.g. of alumina, silicon nitride or silicon carbide, or short lengths of fibres, e.g. carbon fibres, are included in the mix and incorporated 40 in a random manner in the sheet. If it is desired to incorporate aligned reinforcement to give directional properties to the sheet, a comb may be mounted adjacent to the doctor blade to align the fibres or whiskers as they pass through it. Alternatively it may be desired to incorporate long lengths of fibres and this can be achieved by pulling a tow of such fibres through the trough and under the doctor blade; conveniently the 45 tow is attached to the front of the carrier. By these techniques it is possible to incorporate 10 to 50% by volume of reinforcement.

50 If it is desired to produce an artefact with controlled ducts, the fibres, e.g. of carbon, cellulosic or other organic material, are burnt out during a subsequent stage.

55 The properties of sheet and block in the green state may be enhanced by densification either by roll-compacting or pressing.

On rolling, there is initial densification without extension but further densification is accompanied by longitudinal and a little transverse extension; a limit is thus set to densification by the friction conditions 70 in the roll-gap. In die-pressing, densification increases with applied load; pressing between platens is intermediate in effect between the previous methods.

75 In the case of alumina and similar sintered materials, the green state compaction improves sinterability and reduces sintering contraction and deformation.

80 In the case of silicon nitride, compaction of the green silicon sheet leads to increased density after nitriding with associated increase in strength as follows:—

| | Density (gm.cm ³) | Bend strength (psi) | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----|
| Uncompacted | 1.8 | 15,000 | |
| Compacted | 2.5 | 45,000 | 85 |

Sheet may be produced by calendering material derived from either a solvent mix or solvent-free mix from Banbury mixing. This latter process is best followed by an extrusion operation to provide a suitable feed to the calender or similar hot rolling machine.

95 The sheet produced as above described is strong and easily handled and may be used to produce shapes by punching and blanking operations. The sheet may be readily formed, especially if heated, and may be assembled into more complex shapes by causing sheets to adhere together by pressing with the application of a little solvent or solvent based refractory mix.

100 A difficulty may arise if the green artefact is very complex and a large number of thin sheets have to be laid up as the solvent or binder may cause softening of the sheets. Under these circumstances, it is found advantageous to use an adhesive 110 which does not contain a solvent for the binder or binders, e.g. a water-based adhesive such as polyvinyl acetate emulsion or an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol. The adhesive mix may also contain the refractory material of the sheets.

115 After forming a green artefact in this way, it is then cured, e.g. by heating, to harden the setting resin and produce a rigid cured artefact.

120 The artefact may increase in strength by a factor of about 3 on curing at 100—200°C. Bend strength has been measured as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|-----|
| Pre-cure | — | 1000 psi | |
| Post-cure | — | 3000 psi | 125 |

Uncured sheets and Banbury prepared mixes may be granulated or shredded and 130

used as feed for compaction or extrusion shaping processes, the products of which (after curing) are, according to the invention, machined by conventional machining techniques.

The next stage is to heat treat the cured artefact, ultimately to achieve a densified refractory artefact. Due to the thermo-setting properties of the binder, extended sheet fabrications become self-supporting both at normal temperatures and through the early stages of heat treatment. It may however be desirable to heat very slowly at the start of the heat treatment stage, e.g. up to 400°C, so that the organic components are removed in a progressive manner without causing excessive porosity or cracking. In the case of oxide ceramics, e.g. alumina, the heat treatment to cause sintering is continued by heating to a temperature of about 1400°C to 1750°C in a suitable atmosphere. In the case of a stainless steel artefact, a reducing atmosphere, e.g. hydrogen, is necessary in sintering and temperatures of about 1300°C are required. In the case of a silicon nitride artefact which is conveniently made from silicon as the raw material, the heat treatment is carried out in a nitrogen atmosphere and for example two to four hours at 1350°C followed by two hours at 1450°C gives complete conversion to silicon nitride for thin sections. Longer heating is necessary for thick sections. In spite of the relatively high binder content, e.g. up to 25% by volume, the dimensional change between the cured artefact and the final product is small, e.g. 0.3% in the case of silicon nitride.

By the choice of a suitable binder and solvent concentration, it is possible to produce a mix which can be spun to form a tangled mass of fibres. During curing these fibres will adhere where they touch and subsequent sintering or nitriding will produce a fibrous artefact, which may for example be used as an insulant.

During the sintering or nitriding operations sintering or nitride formation respectively takes place across the bonds made during fabrication and after the sintering or nitriding is completed no trace of these bonds can be found. Thus the final artefact can be considered to be a unitary body, although it will be understood that any reinforcement will not extend across a bond.

In order that the present invention may more readily be understood, one embodiment of the same will now be described by way of example. In this embodiment, the invention is applied to the manufacture of a regenerative heat exchanger disc of silicon nitride.

Using a ball mill, commercial grade silicon powder was wet milled in methyl ethyl ketone, e.g. for 18 hours, to break

up agglomerates and reduce the powder to smaller than 325 mesh B.S.S. The ball mill was then used to mix in the binder and plasticiser to produce the following slurry:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Silicon | — 2 kg |
| Polyvinyl-butylal (binder) | — 200 g |
| Dibutyl phthalate (plasticiser) | — 150 ml |
| Methyl ethyl ketone (solvent) | — 1200 ml |

This slurry was then loaded into a trough having its base closed by a silicone-coated paper carrier strip. The carrier was pulled under the bottom of the trough and under a doctor blade to deposit a layer of the mix on the carrier. This layer was dried by the evaporation of the solvent to give a sheet 0.008 inches thick. The sheet was then removed from the carrier.

The sheet was then passed between corrugating rolls, heated to 45°C, to impart corrugations of pitch 0.133" and amplitude 0.044", and this corrugated sheet was passed with a plane sheet between a corrugated and a plain roll to adhere the two sheets together under the influence of heat and pressure.

The resulting double sheet was edge trimmed and the plane side coated with a thin layer of an aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol containing 30% by weight of milled silicon as an adhesive. It was then rolled up to form a green heat exchanger disc, 3" thick and 6" in diameter.

The green artefact was now heated slowly to 200°C in air over 3 hours and held at that temperature for a further hour. This treatment caused the binder to harden and the cured artefact was then ground on its faces to true it up.

The cured artefact was then placed in a nitriding furnace containing an atmosphere of nitrogen and heated according to the following schedule:—

| Temperature range °C | Time (mins) | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 20—200 | 30 | |
| 200—450 | 200 | Debonding |
| 450—1200 | 300 | No control necessary |
| 1200—1350 | 150 | |
| 1350 | 200 | Initial nitriding |
| 1350—1450 | 100 | |
| 1450 | 120 | Final nitriding |

The final artefact was substantially entirely silicon nitride, having flow passages therethrough defined by the spaces formed between the corrugated sheet and the plane sheet.

The performance of the present invention may involve use of the invention described and claimed in application 59525/71 (Serial No. 1 274 212) which is divided from the present application.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A method for the production of a refractory artefact comprising: providing a mix comprising a powder of a refractory material and one or more binders providing thermoplastic and setting properties, shaping said mix into a green artefact under conditions in which the said thermoplastic properties are provided by the or a said binder or binders, curing the shaped artefact to set the binder or binders which provide(s) setting properties to form a cured artefact from the green artefact, further shaping the cured artefact by machining, subsequently heating the shaped artefact so as to remove binder material, and subsequently heat treating the shaped artefact to form the refractory artefact.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the powder is smaller than 325 mesh B.S.S.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the binder providing thermoplastic properties comprises an organic polymer.
4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the thermoplastic binder is polyvinyl acetate.
5. A method according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the binder providing setting properties comprises a thermosetting binder.
6. A method according to claim 5, wherein the thermosetting binder is an acrylic-epoxy copolymer.
7. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein single binder having thermoplastic and setting properties is used.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the single binder is polyvinyl butyral.
9. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the mix contains a plasticiser for the binders or for one of the binders.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the plasticiser is dibutyl phthalate.
11. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the mix contains a solvent for the binders or for one of the binders.
12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the solvent is methyl ethyl ketone.
13. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the mix is made into sheets.
14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the sheets are made by a doctor blade technique on a carrier.
15. A method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the sheet is corrugated by passing it between heated corrugating rollers.
16. A method according to claim 13, 14 or 15, wherein two sheets are united together by heat and pressure in forming the green artefact.
17. A method according to any of claims 13 to 16, wherein two sheets are united together using an adhesive in forming the green artefact.
18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the adhesive is a water based adhesive.
19. A method according to any of claims 13 to 18, wherein the sheet includes whiskers or fibres.
20. A method according to any of claims 13 to 19, wherein the sheet is compacted by rolling or pressing.
21. A method according to any of claims 1 to 12, wherein the mix is spun to form a tangled mass of fibres.
22. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the green artefact is cured by heating at 200°C.
23. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the artefact is silicon nitride, the mix contains silicon powder, and, after removing binder material, the artefact is heated in a nitrogen atmosphere to convert the silicon to silicon nitride.
24. A method according to claim 23, wherein the nitriding is effected by heating at 1350°C for 2-4 hours and at 1450°C for 2 hours.
25. A refractory artefact when made by the method of any of the preceding claims.

M. J. LOFTING,
Chartered Patent Agent,
Agent for the Applicants.